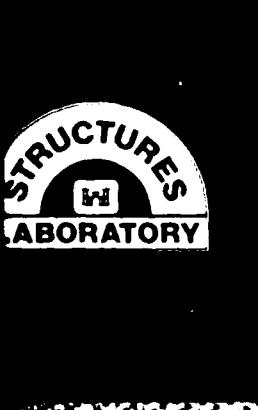
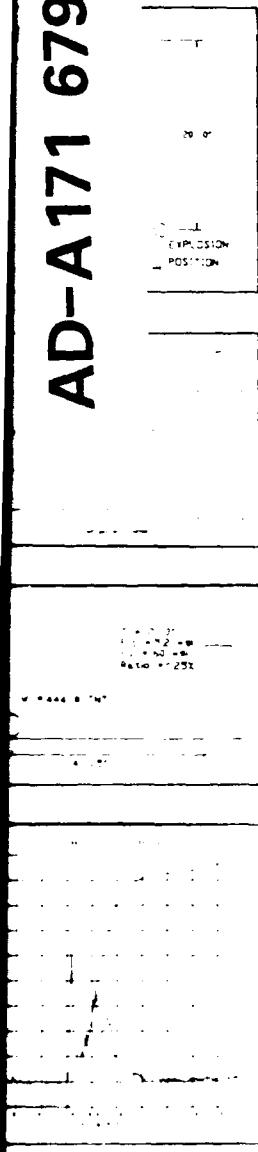




Army Corps
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AD-A171 679



TECHNICAL REPORT SL-86-13



BLAST ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY CONTROL ROOMS

by

Richard C. Dove, Sam A. Kiger

Structures Laboratory

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Waterways Experiment Station, Corps of Engineers
PO Box 631, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180-0631



July 1986

Final Report

Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited

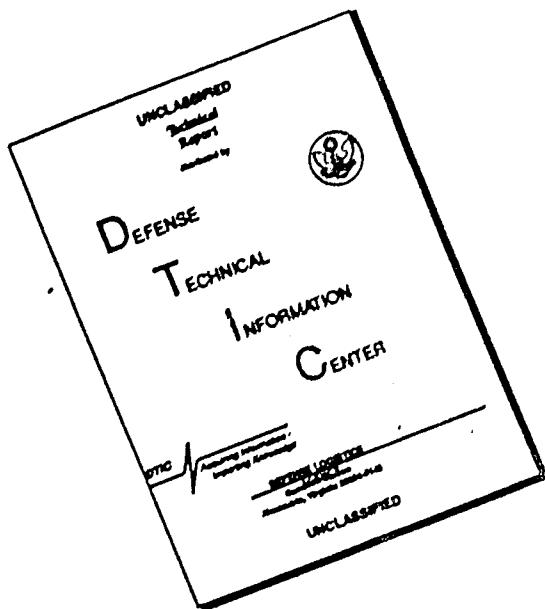
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19 ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) In support of plans to add a second control room to the Rocket Engine Test Facility at NASA Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH, the existing control room was analyzed to determine the most severe accidental explosion it could safely withstand. This potential accident was used as the design threat to develop a preliminary design for the new control room. The analysis and design calculations were based on procedures from Army Technical Manual TM 5-1300/NAVFAC P-397/AFM 88-22; "Structures to Resist the Effects of Accidental Explosions," and the computer program CBARCS, which automates some of the procedures in the manual. To evaluate the degree of conservatism in the analysis, experimental data with charge weights and structural dimensions similar to the control room's were selected and analyzed. Results indicate that the existing room will safely withstand an explosion equivalent to 1,000 lb of TNT detonated at the rocket test stand 20 ft away. To survive the same accident, the new control room (to be constructed on top of the old one) should have 1-ft thick walls (existing walls are 2 ft thick) with 0.33 percent reinforcement. (Continued)				
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All other editions are obsolete

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

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19. ABSTRACT (Continued).

(existing walls have 1.55 percent). Comparison of data with analysis indicates that an accidental explosion equivalent to approximately 1,800 lb of TNT will cause unacceptable damage to the control room. This analysis results in a much more economical design for the new control room than would have been achieved by constructing a new room identical to the old control room. Also, comparing results of this analysis procedure with data provided a good estimate of safe operating criteria and the maximum capacity for the control rooms.

PREFACE

The analysis and design summarized herein was sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Lewis Research Center, Facilities Engineering Division, Cleveland, Ohio.

This study was performed by personnel of the Structural Mechanics Division (SMD), Structures Laboratory (SL), US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES), under the general supervision of Mr. Bryant Mather, Chief, SL, and Mr. James T. Ballard, Assistant Chief, SL, and under the direct supervision of Dr. Jimmy P. Balsara, Chief, SMD. Dr. Sam A. Kiger, SMD, was the project manager. This report was prepared by Mr. Richard C. Dove, SMD, and Dr. Kiger. Messrs. Mark K. McVay and David R. Coltharp, SMD, provided experimental data used in the verification of this analysis.

COL Allen F. Grum, USA, was Director of WES during the preparation and publication of this report. Dr. Robert W. Whalin was Technical Director.

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CONVERSION FACTORS, NON-SI TO SI (METRIC) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Non-SI units of measurement used in this report may be converted to SI (metric) units as follows:

Multiply	By	To Obtain
degrees (angle)	0.01745329	radians
feet	0.3048	metres
inches	2.54	centimetres
inches per foot	8.33	centimetres per metre
kips (force) per square inch	6.894757	megapascals
pounds (force)	4.448222	newtons
pounds (force) per square inch	6.894757	kilopascals
pounds (mass)	0.4535924	kilograms
square inches per foot	21.166667	square centimetres per metre

BLAST ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF ROCKET ENGINE
TEST FACILITY CONTROL ROOMS

INTRODUCTION:

In June 1985, the NASA Lewis Research Center began preliminary engineering design work on the expansion of their Rocket Engine Test Facility. One option for this expansion is the construction of an additional control room on top of the existing control room. Because of the proximity of the control rooms to potentially high-explosive materials, it was decided that the existing control room should be analyzed to determine its blast resistance. It was also decided that the proposed additional room be designed with a compatible blast resistance. NASA requested that the USAE Waterways Experiment Station (WES) support this effort by providing a blast response analysis of the existing control room and preliminary design recommendations for the proposed additional control room.

SCOPE:

An analysis of the existing control room was accomplished using the "Computer Program for Optimum Nonlinear Dynamic Design of Reinforced Concrete Slabs under Blast Loading" (CBARCS). This code was developed under the sponsorship of the Office, Chief of Engineers (OCE), US Army, as a part of the Computer-Aided Structural Engineering (CASE) Project, and is available at the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA (Reference 1). Only the wall directly facing the potential explosion position was analyzed, and since the penetrations in this wall were less than 5 percent of the wall area, they were ignored. Enhancement of the reflected blast loading due to the floor and walls of the test chamber adjacent to the control room was included in the analysis. The analysis determined the response of the wall under various amounts of high explosive (HE) (TNT equivalent).

To evaluate the safety of the existing control room, data from recent experimental concrete slabs loaded by explosives under conditions similar to the existing and proposed control-room walls were examined. These data formed a basis for judgment as to the conservatism of the analysis procedures used.

The design of the additional control room was also accomplished using the CBARCS program. Again, the wall facing the potential explosion position was considered the critical structural element. The CBARCS program optimization feature was used to iterate to a concrete thickness and a steel percentage

which resulted in the most cost-effective structure. The explosion position was simplified by making the conservative assumption that the explosion took place at the elevation of the wall.

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CONTROL ROOM:

The existing control-room wall was analyzed using the CBARCS program. This program uses yield line theory to analyze concrete slabs under high-explosive blast loads. The structure is idealized as a single-degree-of-freedom model. The program is consistent with the Army Technical Manual TM 5-1300, "Structures to Resist the Effects of Accidental Explosions" (Reference 2) and allows for the consideration of various slab edge conditions, penetrations, explosive types, explosive confinement, and reflection loading. It should be noted that this program is to be used for preliminary design and analysis only. Final design and analysis, including reinforcing details, should be in accordance with TM 5-1300.

Figure 1 shows the wall configuration and explosion position input into the CBARCS program for the existing control-room wall. The program output is shown in Appendix A. Results from different explosive weights indicate that a small increase in charge weight can result in a disproportionately greater increase in the corresponding wall deflection. Figure 2 shows this relationship and shows the charge weight which corresponds to various degrees of structural damage, i.e., in. of deflection.

TM 5-1300 indicates that a concrete slab without laced reinforcing is considered to fail at a 2-degree* support rotation to avoid buckling of compressive steel. According to the CBARCS program, this amount of rotation takes place under an explosive load of 900 lb of TNT and is equivalent to 0.70-in. deflection. However, TM 5-1300 also states in Chapter 6, Section 6-2, that a category-1 protection wall for personnel protection is allowed a support rotation of 5 degrees for laced reinforcement. Past experience at WES has shown that a concrete slab reinforced with conventional shear stirrups can sustain a support rotation of at least 5 degrees without failure. This does not prove that the control-room wall in question could rotate 5 degrees without failure, but it does point out the relative conservatism of the 2-degree rotation criteria.

* A table of factors for converting non-SI units of measurement to SI (metric) units is presented on page 2.

COMPARISON OF ANALYSIS WITH EXPERIMENTAL DATA

The safety of the CBARCS analysis of the existing control-room wall can be evaluated by using data from a recent series of experiments conducted by Mr. Mark McVay at WES. The purpose of these tests was to evaluate different antispalling schemes for a concrete wall loaded by a cased TNT charge. Two of the experiments closely simulate the conditions of the existing control-room wall.

The first experiment was conducted at a scale of 1/2.8 of the control-room wall. This scales up to a 24-in.-thick wall loaded by a cased charge of 444 lb of TNT at a range of 14.12 ft (Figure 3). The flexural steel ratio was 0.25 percent with a steel strength of 60,000 psi and a concrete strength of 5,200 psi. Shear resistance was provided by 0.152 in. per linear ft of 60,000-psi shear steel. This is comparable to the control-room wall with a thickness of 24 in. and a steel ratio of 1.55 (considerably more than the 0.25 ratio in the test slab) with a steel strength of 40,000 psi and a concrete strength of 3,000 psi. Shear steel consisted of 0.40 sq in. per linear ft, 40,000-psi steel for the control room. To judge the conservatism of the CBARCS program, the program was used to analyze the experimental wall (Appendix B). This analysis will be directly compared to the experimental results.

The pressure history as measured at the bottom of the experimental wall is shown in Figure 4. The total effective impulse calculated by CBARCS was 792.64 psi-msec, while the scaled impulse from the experimental wall, measured at the position closest to the explosion, was 1,288 psi-msec. Because the control-room wall has a natural period of 30.4 msec, the wall is impulse sensitive; therefore, the loading by CBARCS is comparable to that of the experiment. It should be noted that the CBARCS program applies a uniform loading function over the entire surface of the wall. In the experimental case, the pressure was seen to attenuate substantially at increasing distances away from the source of the explosion. This indicates that CBARCS makes a conservative estimate of the loading function. The CBARCS structural response calculations are also shown to be conservative when the program predicts that the experimental wall should fail in flexure, with a support rotation of 2.3 degrees. The data from the experiment shows that there was essentially no damage to the wall (Figure 5).

The second experiment was conducted at a scale of 1/4.47 of the control-room wall. This scales up to a 24-in.-thick wall loaded by a charge of 1,755 lb of TNT at a range of 22.32 ft (Figure 6). The flexural steel ratio was 0.25 percent with a steel strength of 60,000 psi and a concrete strength of 4,000 psi. Shear steel consisted of 0.24 sq in. per linear ft, 60,000-psi steel. The CBARCS program was again used to analyze the experimental wall. This analysis showed that the wall collapsed with a support rotation of 12 degrees (Appendix C). The results of the experimental test were moderate damage and flexural response corresponding to approximately a 1.2-degree support rotation (Figure 7).

The final conclusion as to the capacity of the existing control-room wall is based on the CBARCS analysis and experimental data. The CBARCS program indicates that the control-room wall will withstand 900 lb of TNT before it will fail in flexure. However, when shear is checked as per TM 5-1300, the shear steel required is greater than that which exists in the wall. The experimental data indicate otherwise. In both experiments, the shear steel present was less than that in the control-room wall, yet diagonal shear failure did not occur. This supports a perception widely held by WES experimenters that the problem of shear failure is overestimated in TM 5-1300 and other similar blast-design manuals. Also, a comparison of the flexural response predicted by CBARCS for the experimental walls and the actual response of these walls shows the extreme conservatism present in the CBARCS program. Therefore, it is recommended that based on the experimental data the capacity of the existing control-room wall be considered to be 1,000 lb of TNT.

DESIGN OF ADDITIONAL CONTROL ROOM:

The design of the additional control room was simplified by considering only the wall facing the potential explosive (Figure 8). This wall was designed using the CBARCS program and TM 5-1300. The structural optimization feature of the CBARCS program was used to develop the least-cost wall to resist the given load. A detailed explanation of the optimization feature can be found in the CBARCS User's Guide (Reference 1). Briefly, the program takes an assumed cost for steel and concrete; sets up a cost function; and with an assumed starting point, increments the design variables until a minimum cost is obtained.

The CBARCS program's input and output can be seen in Appendix D. A concrete strength of 4,000 psi and a steel strength of 60,000 psi was used. No laced shear reinforcement was assumed; therefore, the 2-degree support rotation failure criteria was used. In the first computer run, 1,000 lb of TNT was assumed to explode at the elevation of the wall with no floor or wall reflections. The wall was assumed to be fixed at all supports. This resulted in the computer iterating down to the minimum wall thickness of 12 in. and the minimum steel ratio allowed by the program and recommended by TM 5-1300.

With these results, it was decided that a more economical design may be possible. The preliminary design of the proposed control room assumed that the wall facing the explosion hazard was tied into a floor slab to be constructed on top of the existing control room. This would mean that the roof of the existing control room and the new slab would have a combined thickness of 3 ft of concrete. This is grossly overdesigned. If the existing roof could be used as the proposed floor, a cost savings would result. There is, however, no economical way to make a moment-transferring connection between the proposed wall and the existing control room. This means that the bottom of the proposed wall must be treated as a pinned connection or as a free edge, if we are going to do away with the floor slab.

The CBARCS design program was rerun, assuming that the bottom was a free edge (Appendix E). Again, the concrete strength was 4,000 psi, and a steel strength of 60,000 psi was used. This resulted in a design which required a 12-in.-thick wall with a vertical and horizontal flexural steel requirement of 0.33 percent on both sides. These are nearly the same requirements as for the fixed-edge case above. In the actual design, it is recommended that shear studs be provided to connect the proposed wall to the existing control room, providing a pinned connection at that point. These shear studs must be able to resist a shear of 13,100 lb per linear ft as per the shear present at the bottom support in the fixed-edge computer run. Shear stud requirements are dependent upon the stud layout and geometry chosen by the designers. However, examination of the literature shows that a reasonable shear stud design is possible for this loading. Diagonal shear reinforcement in the wall slab must be provided at 0.22 sq in. per linear ft in both directions, with a minimum spacing of 12 in. In this way, a safe design can be assured even though the actual pinned condition falls somewhere between the fixed- and free-edge conditions which were directly analyzed.

CONCLUSION:

The analysis of the existing control-room wall using the CBARCS program and TM 5-1300 resulted in a safe design load of 900 lb of TNT equivalent at a range of 20 ft. This is a conservative estimate due to the 2-degree support rotation requirement for unlaced concrete slabs and the conservatism of the CBARCS program. This conservatism is exemplified by a recent experiment where reinforced concrete walls under roughly comparable conditions showed no damage after testing. Also, reinforced concrete walls tested under much more severe conditions exhibited moderate damage and indicated a maximum allowable amount of explosive corresponding to about 1,800 lb of TNT at a range of 20 ft. The experiments in question did not model the enhancement of the blast loading due to reflection from adjacent walls; however, the moderate damage which resulted allows us to recommend that a load of 1,000 lb of TNT should be considered the capacity of the existing control-room wall.

Design calculations for the proposed additional control room using 1,000 lb of TNT equivalent indicated a required wall thickness of 12 in. with a flexural requirement of 0.33-percent steel vertically and horizontally on each side. The concrete strength was 4,000 psi, and the steel yield strength was 60,000 psi with 3 in. of cover concrete. Shear stirrups are required at 0.22 sq in. per linear ft with a minimum spacing of 12 in. Shear studs are required to tie the proposed control room into the existing concrete. The studs must resist a shear force of 13,100 lb per linear ft.

REFERENCES:

1. J. M. Ferritto, Robert M. Wamsley, and Paul K. Senter; "User's Guide: Computer Program for Optimum Nonlinear Dynamic Designs of Reinforced Concrete Slabs Under Blast Loading (CBARCS)" Instruction Report K-81-6, USAE Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS, March 1981.
2. "Structures to Resist the Effects of Accidental Explosions" TM 5-1300, NAVFAC P-397, AFM 88-22, Department of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, June 1969.

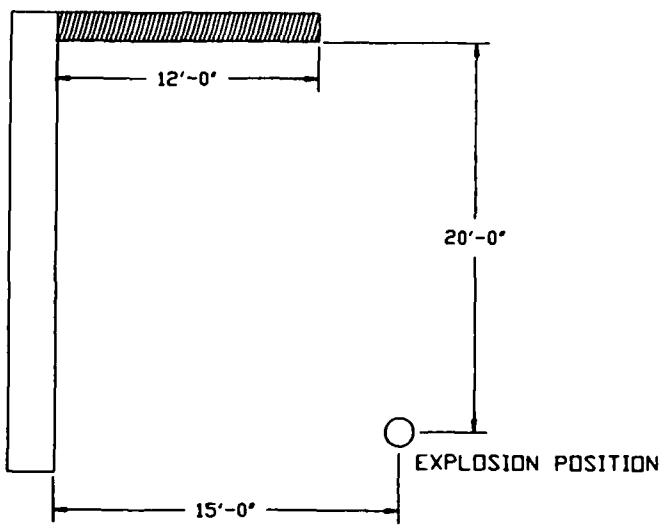


Figure 1. Wall and explosive position input into CBARCS for existing control-room wall.

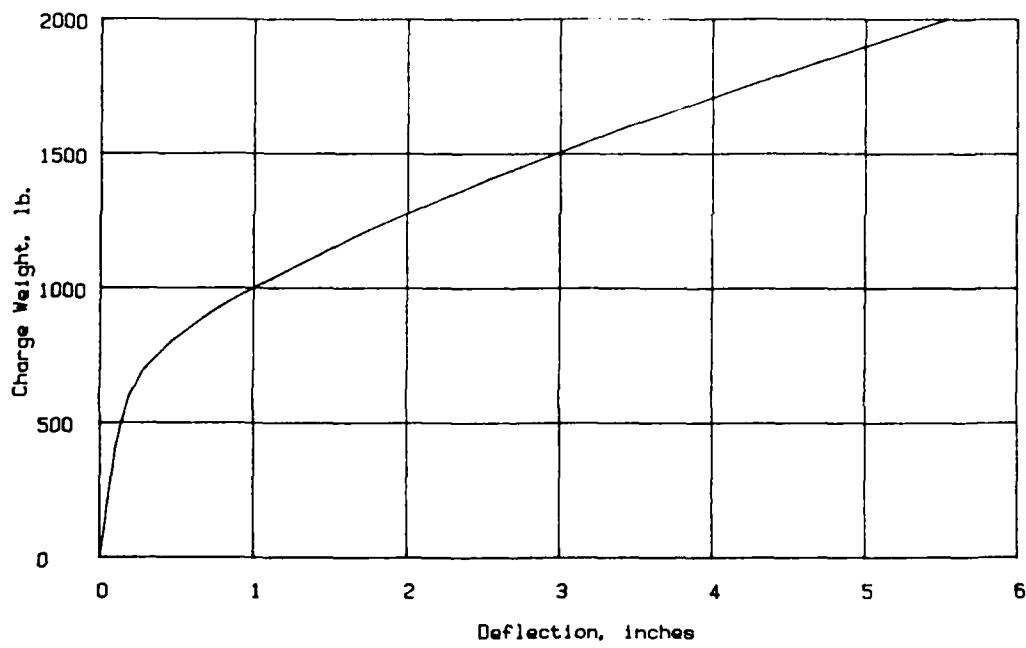


Figure 2. Charge weight versus CBARCS calculated deflection for existing control room.

TEST 1

$T = 2'-0''$
 $F'c = 5.2 \text{ ksi}$
 $F_y = 60 \text{ ksi}$
Ratio = 0.25%

$W = 444 \text{ # TNT}$

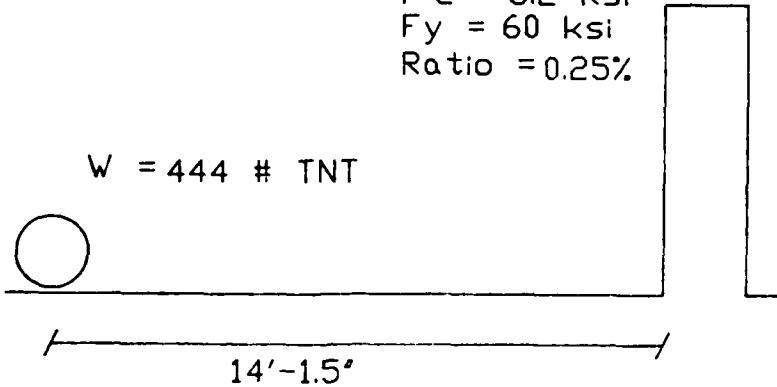


Figure 3. Layout of Experiment 1 scaled up for comparison with existing control room wall.

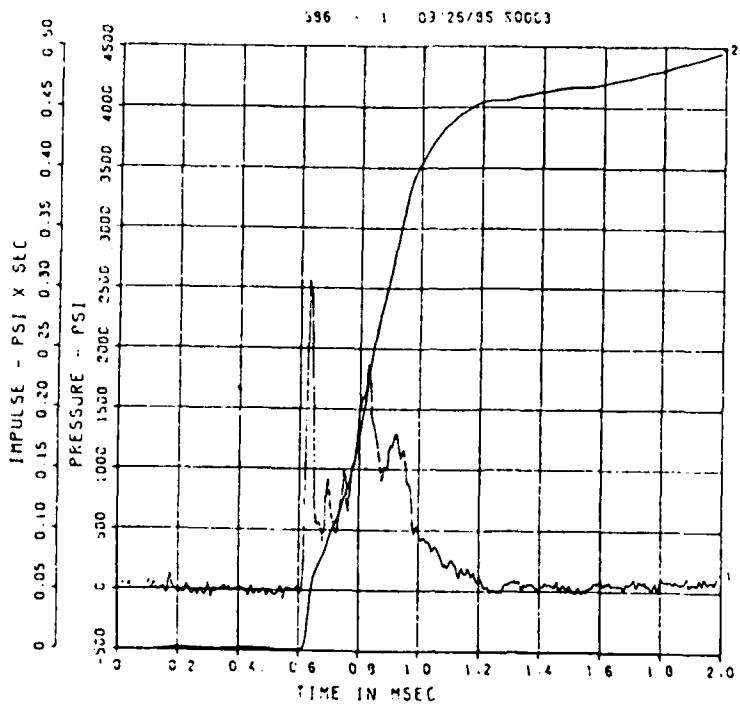


Figure 4. Pressure history for Experiment 1.



Figure 5. Posttest damage to inside of test wall, Experiment 1.

TEST 2

$T = 2'-0"$
 $F'c = 4 \text{ ksi}$
 $Fy = 60 \text{ ksi}$
Ratio = 0.25%

$W = 1755 \text{ # TNT}$

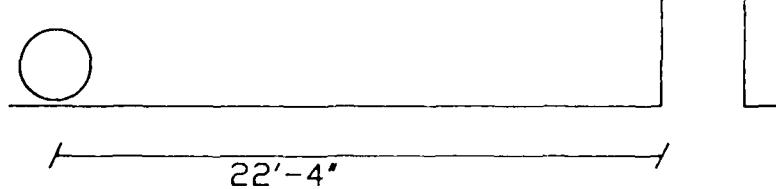


Figure 6. Layout of Experiment 2 scaled up for comparison with existing control-room wall.



Figure 7. Posttest damage to inside of test wall, Experiment 2.

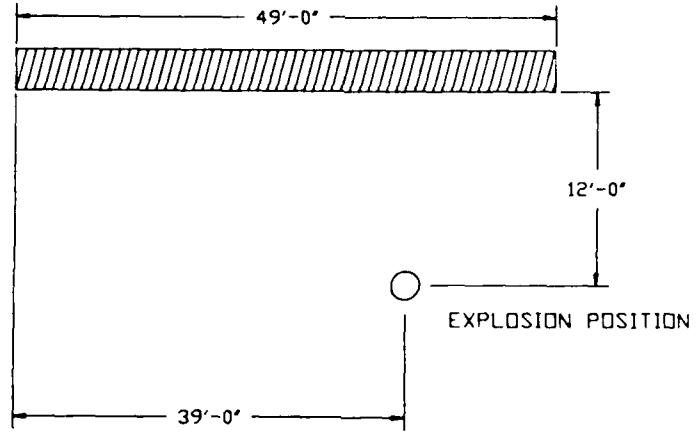


Figure 8. Wall and explosive position input into CBARCS for proposed control-room wall.

APPENDIX A
OUTPUT FOR EXISTING CONTROL ROOM

* CORPS PROGRAM # X0056 *
* VERSION # 83/10/01 *

***** CAUTION *****

THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE USED FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND/OR ANALYSIS ONLY. FINAL DESIGN AND/OR ANALYSIS INCLUDING REINFORCEMENT PLACING DETAILS SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL MANUAL TM 5-1300, 'STRUCTURES TO RESIST THE EFFECTS OF ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS'.

INPUT NAME OF DATA FILE IN 7 CHARACTERS OR LESS.
HIT CARriage RETURN IF DATA IS TO COME FROM TERMINAL.
NASA.TP

INPUT NAME OF FILE FOR OUTPUT TO BE WRITTEN TO.
HIT A CARriage RETURN IF OUTPUT TO BE PRINTED AT TERMINAL.
=

NASA
TNT

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES. . . CHARGE WEIGHT (LB) = 900.0
NUMBER EQWT = EXPLOSIVE COMPOSITION BY WEIGHT
KCAL/G C H N O AL
1 1.000 0.078400 0.370 0.022 0.185 0.423 0.

PAMB(PSLA) = 14.69 TAMB(C) = 20.00

SHOCK WAVE CALCULATION

INPUT PARAMETERS
CHARGE WEIGHT(LB) = 900.0
EXPLOSIVE NUMBER = 3
L/D RATIO = 0.
CASE/CHARGE WT RATIO = 0.
CHAMBER PRESSURE(PSIA) = 14.69
CHAMBER TEMP(C) = 20.00
ALTITUDE (KFT) = 0.

CHARGE WEIGHT ADJUSTMENTS
ADJUSTED WT(LB TNT) = 900.0
HE ENERGY FACTOR = 1.000
CHARGE SHAPE FACTOR = 1.000
CASE WEIGHT FACTOR = 1.000
PRESSURE SCALE FACTOR = 1.000
DISTANCE SCALE FACTOR = 0.1036
TIME SCALE FACTOR = 0.1095
NORMAL REFL FACTOR = 0.976

DISTANCE OF CHARGE FROM BLAST WALL FT = 20.00
CHARGE WEIGHT LB = 900.00

BLAST WALL HEIGHT	FT.	8.67
BLAST WALL LENGTH	FT.	12.00
HEIGHT OF CHARGE ABOVE GROUND	FT.	0.
DIST. BETWEEN CHARGE & LEFT BOUNDARY	FT.	15.08
REFLECTION CODE		1 0 1 0

TOTAL IMPULSE	2617.21 PSI-MS
DURATION OF LOAD	7.06856 MSEC
FICTIONOUS PEAK PRESSURE	738.49209 PSI
EFFECTIVE IMPULSE	2617.21 PST MS

HEIGHT 104.00 IN LENGTH 144.00 IN

DYNAMIC CONCRETE STRENGTH	3200.00
DYNAMIC STEEL STRESS	44000.00
THICKNESS CONCRETE INCHES	24.0000
THICKNESS OF SAND INCHES	0.
THETA ALLOWABLE DEGREES	2.0000
AREA VERT TOP STEEL/FT	4.0000 COVER 3.0000
AREA VERT BOT STEEL/FT	4.0000 COVER 3.0000
AREA HORIZ TOP STEEL/FT	0.3100 COVER 3.0000
AREA HORIZ BOT STEEL/FT	0.3100 COVER 3.0000

TYPE 1 CONSTRUCTION

CONCRETE MODULUS PSI	3218422
RATIO MOD STEEL/CONCRETE	9.01
GROSS MOMENT INERTIA	1152.00
AVL. CRACKED MOM INERTIA	413.24
AVE. MOMENT INERTIA	782.62
AVERAGE PERCENT STEEL	0.0086
D FACTOR MU 1/6	2590818668
D FACTOR MU= 0.0	2767905403

ALLOW SHEAR UNREINFORCED WEB	103.36 INCH	207.61 INCH WIDTH
ALLOW SHEAR AT SUPPORT	617.76 INCH	123.72 INCH WIDTH
UNREINFORCED CONCRETE THETA LE 2 DEG		

POSITIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	275554.82
NEGATIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	275554.83
POSITIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	23675.13
NEGATIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	23675.10

SUPPORT ON 2 SIDES

YIELD LINE X FROM SIDE

LOCATION YIELD LINE LENGTH	31.60
LOCATION YIELD LINE WIDTH	32.00
ULTIMATE LOAD CAPACITY TRU	507.6400
SHEAR LOAD AT VERTICAL SUPPORT	6577.75 INCH WIDTH
SHEAR LOAD AT HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	23670.36 INCH WIDTH
SHEAR AT DISTANCE 1 FROM VERTICAL SUPPORT	7.20 PSI
SHEAR AT DISTANCE 1 FROM HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	680.64 PSI

ALLOWABLE MAX DEFLECTION

0.7554

SHEAR CAPACITY(VC) EXCEEDED

LOAD MASS FACTOR 0.6536
MAS. CONCRETE ONLY 3524.04

FIRST YIELD POINT AT PT2

ELASTIC LIMIT RE PSI 38.55
ELASTIC DEFLECTION XE 0.0036

SECOND YIELD AT PT 1

ELASTO PLASTIC LIMIT 110.44
ELASTO-PLASTIC DEFLECTION 0.0109
ULTIMATE RESISTANCE 507.64
PLASTIC DEFLECTION 0.1003

ULTIMATE RESISTANCE RU 507.64
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT XE 0.1129
STIFFNESS KE 4498.14

MASS 3524.037
LOAD 738.432
DURATION 7.089
RESISTANCE 507.644
STIFFNESS 4498.136

GAS PRESSURE 0. DURATION 0.
NATURAL PERIOD 5.561391
MAXIMUM DEFLECTION 0.701770
TIME TO MAXIMUM DEFLECTION 5.669748
DURATION/NATURAL PERIOD 1.274602
LOAD/RESISTANCE 1.454625
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT 0.112857

MAX FRAGMENT SPALL VELOCITY FT/SEC 14.717872

APPENDIX B
OUTPUT FOR EXPERIMENTAL WALL NO. 1

* CORPS PROGRAM # X0056 *
* VERSION # 83/10/01 *

***** CAUTION *****

THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE USED FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN
AND/OR ANALYSIS ONLY. FINAL DESIGN AND/OR ANALYSIS
INCLUDING REINFORCEMENT PLACING DETAILS SHOULD BE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL
MANUAL TM 5-1300, 'STRUCTURES TO RESIST THE EFFECTS
OF ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS'.

INPUT NAME OF DATA FILE IN 7 CHARACTERS OR LESS
FILE CARTRIDGE RETURN IF DATA IS TO COME FROM TERMINAL
EXPL

INPUT NAME OF FILE FOR OUTPUT TO BE WRITTEN TO
FILE C CARTRIDGE RETURN IF OUTPUT TO BE PRINTED AT TERMINAL

CHARGE
INT

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES CHARGE WEIGHT (LB) = 444.0
NUMBERIC EQWT EXPLOSIVE COMPOSITION BY WEIGHT
 KCAL/G C H N O AL
L 1.000 0.078400 0.370 0.022 0.185 0.420 0

CHAMBER DIA = 14.62 TAMB (C) = 20.00

SHOCK WAVE PROPAGATION

TYPE OF CHAMBER	CHARGE WEIGHT (LB)	CHARGE WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT
CHAMBER WEIGHT (LB)	444.0	ADJUSTED WEIGHT (LB)
EXPLOSIVE NUMBER	1	HE ENERGY FACTOR
L/D RATIO	0	CHARGE SHAPE FACTOR
CASE/CHARGE WT RATIO	0	CASE WEIGHT FACTOR
CHAMBER PRESSURE (PSIA)	14.69	PRESSURE SCALE FACTOR
CHAMBER TEMP (C)	20.00	DISTANCE SCALE FACTOR
ALTITUDE (FT)	0	TIME SCALE FACTOR
		NORMAL RELT FACTOR

DISTANCE OF CHARGE FROM BLAST WALL FT INCHES
CHARGE WEIGHT LB KG

BLAST WALL HEIGHT	FT	15.21
BLAST WALL LENGTH	FT	42.00
HEIGHT OF CHARGE ABOVE GROUND	FT	0
DIST. BETWEEN CHARGE & LEFT BOUNDARY	FT	14.00
REFLECTION CODE		1 0 0 0

TOTAL IMPULSE	792.64 PSI-MS
DURATION OF LOAD	18.32496 MSEC
FICTIONAL PEAK PRESSURE	86.50910 PSI
EFFECTIVE IMPULSE	792.64 PSI-MS

HEIGHT	182.52 IN	LENGTH	504.00 IN
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DYNAMIC CONCRETE STRENGTH	5200.00		
DYNAMIC STEEL STRESS	66000.00		
THICKNESS CONCRETE INCHES	24.0000		
THICKNESS OF SAND INCHES	0		
THETA ALLOWABLE DEGREES	2.0000		
AREA VERT TOP STEEL/Z	0.6720	COVER	3.3200
AREA VERT BOT STEEL/Z	0.6720	COVER	3.0700
AREA HORIZ TOP STEEL/Z	0.3050	COVER	2.4500
AREA HORIZ BOT STEEL/Z	0.3050	COVER	2.4500

TYPE 1 CONSTRUCTION

CONCRETE MODULUS PSI	3716314
ROT TO MOD STEEL/Z CONCRETE	7.80
GROSS MOMENT INERTIA	1152.00
ONE CRACKED MOM INERTIA	142.89
ONE MOMENT INERTIA	647.45
AVERAGE PERCENT STEEL	0.0027
DEF FACTOR MU 1.75	242.345394
DEF FACTOR MU 0.3	263.3030514

ALLOW SHEAR UNREINFORCED WEB	109.92 IN	ALLOW SHEAR AT SUPPORT	320.68 IN
UNREINFORCED CONCRETE THETA DEG	27.00	ANGLE OF FIBER WIDTH	10.00
ANGLE OF FIBER WIDTH	10.00	ANGLE OF FIBER WIDTH	10.00

POSITIVE OVERHANG MOMENT	789.07 IN
NEGATIVE OVERHANG MOMENT	789.07 IN
POSITIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	100.00 IN
NEGATIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	100.00 IN
SIMPLY SUPPORTED BEAM	

LOCATION YIELD LINE LENGTH	0
LOCATION YIELD LINE LENGTH	21.76
ULTIMATE LOAD CAPACITY TRU	12.993.43
Shear load at vertical support	0 INCHES WIDTH
Shear load at horizontal support	16.41 INCHES WIDTH
Shear at distance from vertical support	0 INCH
Shear at distance from horizontal support	61.62 INCH
allowable max deflection	0.1957

LOAD MASS FACTOR 0.7250
MASS CONCRETE ONLY 3909.20

ULTIMATE RESISTANCE RU 17.98
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT XE 0.1080
STIFFNESS KE 166.51

MASS 3909.200
LOAD 86.509
DURATION 13.025
RESISTANCE 17.984
STIFFNESS 166.503

GAS PRESSURE 0	DURATION 0
NATURAL PERIOD	30.444234
MAXIMUM DEFLECTION	3.641961
TIME TO MAXIMUM DEFLECTION	45.994932
DURATION/NATURAL PERIOD	0.601918
ELASTIC RESISTANCE	4.810394
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT	0.108005

MAX FRAGMENT SPALL VELOCITY FT/SEC 14.031930

WALL COLLAPSE (THE E1 EXCLUDED)

AVERAGE SPALL VELOCITY 5.36
MAX SPALL VELOCITY 26.80

APPENDIX C
OUTPUT FOR EXPERIMENTAL WALL NO. 2

* CORPS PROGRAM * X0056 *
* VERSION * 89/10/01 *

***** CAUTION *****

THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE USED FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN
AND/OR ANALYSIS ONLY. FINAL DESIGN AND/OR ANALYSIS
INCLUDING REINFORCEMENT PLACING DETAILS SHOULD BE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL
MANUAL TM 5-1300, 'STRUCTURES TO RESIST THE EFFECTS
OF ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS'.

INPUT NAME OF DATA FILE IN 7 CHARACTERS OR LESS.
HIT CARRIAGE RETURN IF DATA IS TO COME FROM TERMINAL.
EXP-2

INPUT NAME OF FILE FOR OUTPUT TO BE WRITTEN TO.
HIT A CARRIAGE RETURN IF OUTPUT TO BE PRINTED AT TERMINAL.
"

EXP-2
TNT

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES... CHARGE WEIGHT(LB) = 1755.
NUMBER EQWT EFORM EXPLOSIVE COMPOSITION BY WEIGHT
KCAL/C C H N O AL
1 1.000-0.078400 0.370 0.022 0.185 0 429 0.

PNAME (PSIA) = 14.69 TAMB(C) = 20.00

SHOCK WAVE CALCULATION

INPUT PARAMETERS	CHARGE WEIGHT(LB)	CHARGE WEIGHT ADJUSTMENTS
CHARGE WEIGHT(LB)	1755.	ADJUSTED WT(LB TNT)
EXPLOSIVE NUMBER	1	HE ENERGY FACTOR
L/D RATIO	0	CHARGE SHAPE FACTOR
CASE/CHARGE WT RATIO	0	CASE WEIGHT FACTOR
CHAMBER PRESSURE(PSIA)	14.69	PRESSURE SCALE FACTOR
CHAMBER TEMP(C)	20.00	DISTANCE SCALE FACTOR
ALTITUDE (KFT)	0	TIME SCALE FACTOR
		NORMAL REFL FACTOR

DISTANCE OF CHARGE FROM BLAST WALL	FT	MM
CHARGE WEIGHT	1.65	1755.00

BLAST WALL HEIGHT	FT.	24.28
BLAST WALL LENGTH	FT.	67.05
HEIGHT OF CHARGE ABOVE GROUND	FT.	0.
DIST. BETWEEN CHARGE & LEFT BOUNDARY	FT	22.95
REFLECTION CODE		1 0 0 0

TOTAL IMPULSE	1271.26 PSI-MS
DURATION OF LOAD	29.33525 SEC
FACTITIOUS PEAK PRESSURE	86.67140 PSI
EFFECTIVE IMPULSE	1271.26 PSI-MS

HEIGHT	291.36 IN	LENGTH	804.60 IN
DYNAMIC CONCRETE STRENGTH	4000.00		
DYNAMIC STEEL STRESS	66000.00		
THICKNESS CONCRETE INCHES	24.0000		
THICKNESS OF SAND INCHES	0		
THETA ALLOWABLE DEGREES	2.0000		
AREA VERT TOP STEEL/FT	0.6500	COVER	4.7200
AREA VERT BOT STEEL/FT	0.6500	COVER	4.7200
AREA HORIZ TOP STEEL/FT	0.2980	COVER	3.7500
AREA HORIZ BOT STEEL/FT	0.2980	COVER	3.7500

TYPE I CONSTRUCTION

CONCRETE MODULUS PSI	3252423
RATIO MOD STEEL/CONCRETE	8.90
GROSS MOMENT INERTIA	1152.00
AVE CRACKED MOM INERTIA	134.05
AVE MOMENT INERTIA	640.03
AVERAGE PERCENT STEEL	0.0028
D FACTOR MU-1.76	2155830.164
D FACTOR MU-0.3	290318471.6

ALLOW SHEAR UNREINFORCED WEB	97.30 PSI	1376.49 LB/SF/IN WEDGE
ALLOW SHEAR AT SUPPORT	6.33.60 PSI	126.15 LB/LF 1357.10 WEDGE
UNREINFORCED CONCRETE THICKNESS	2.000	

POSITIVE VERT LOAD MOMENT	67046.50
NEGATIVE VERT LOAD MOMENT	67046.50
POSITIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	32724.70
NEGATIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	32724.70
SIMPLY SUPPORTED BEAM	

LOCATION YIELD LINE LENGTH	0
LOCATION YIELD LINE HEIGHT	145.63
ULTIMATE LOAD CAPACITY LB	6.31330
SEILOR LOAD AT VERTICAL SUPPORT	0 LB/LF WEDGE
SEILOR LOAD AT HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	920.45 LB/LF WEDGE
SEILOR AT DISTANCE FROM VERTICAL SUPPORT	0 LB/LF
SEILOR AT DISTANCE FROM HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	41.42 LB/LF
ALLOWABLE MAX DEFLECTION	5.0950

LOAD MASS FACTOR	0.7250
MASS CONCRETE ONLY	3909.20

ULTIMATE RESISTANCE RU	6.32
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT XE	0.2829
STIFFNESS KE	22.34

MASS	3909.200
LOAD	86.671
DURATION	29.335
RESISTANCE	6.318
STIFFNESS	22.336

GAS PRESSURE	0.	DURATION	0.
NATURAL PERIOD			83.122312
MAXIMUM DEFLECTION			30.506442
TIME TO MAXIMUM DEFLECTION			203.241966
DURATION/NATURAL PERIOD			0.352917
LOAD/RESISTANCE			13.717331
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT			0.282873

MAX FRAGMENT SPALL VELOCITY FT/SEC	23.688421
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WALL COLLAPSES (THETA EXCEEDED)	
AVERAGE SCAB VELOCITY	23.69
MAX SCAB VELOCITY	118.44

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APPENDIX D
OUTPUT FOR ADDITIONAL CONTROL ROOM
(FIXED EDGES ASSUMED)

* CORPS PROGRAM * X0056 *
* VERSION * 83/10/01 *

***** CAUTION *****

THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE USED FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN
AND/OR ANALYSIS ONLY. FINAL DESIGN AND/OR ANALYSIS
INCLUDING REINFORCEMENT PLACING DETAILS SHOULD BE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL
MANUAL TM 5-1300, 'STRUCTURES TO RESIST THE EFFECTS
OF ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS'.

INPUT NAME OF DATA FILE IN 7 CHARACTERS OR LESS.
HIT CARRIAGE RETURN IF DATA IS TO COME FROM TERMINAL.
NASA-0

INPUT NAME OF FILE FOR OUTPUT TO BE WRITTEN TO.
HIT A CARRIAGE RETURN IF OUTPUT TO BE PRINTED AT TERMINAL.

NASA-0.PT
TNT

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES . . . CHARGE WEIGHT(LB) = 1000.
NUMBER EQWT EFORM EXPLOSIVE COMPOSITION BY WEIGHT
KCAL/G C H N O AL
1 1.000 0.078400 0.370 0.022 0.185 0.429 0.

PAMB(PSIA) = 14.69 TAMB(C) = 20.00

SHOCK WAVE CALCULATION

INPUT PARAMETERS

CHARGE WEIGHT(LB) = 1000
EXPLOSIVE NUMBER = 1
L/D RATIO = 0.
CASE/CHARGE WT RATIO = 0.
CHAMBER PRESSURE(PSIA) = 14.69
CHAMBER TEMP(C) = 20.00
ALTITUDE (KFT) = 0.

CHARGE WEIGHT ADJUSTMENTS

ADJUSTED WT(LB TNT) = 1000
HE ENERGY FACTOR = 1.000
CHARGE SHAPE FACTOR = 1.000
CASE WEIGHT FACTOR = 1.000
PRESSURE SCALE FACTOR = 1.000
DISTANCE SCALE FACTOR = 0.999E-01
TIME SCALE FACTOR = 0.1008
NORMAL REFL FACTOR = 6.108

DISTANCE OF CHARGE FROM BLAST WALL FT 20.00
CHARGE WEIGHT LBS. 1000.00

BLAST WALL HEIGHT	FT.	12.50
BLAST WALL LENGTH	FT.	47.00
HEIGHT OF CHARGE ABOVE GROUND	FT.	0
DIST. BETWEEN CHARGE & LEFT BOUNDARY	FT.	39.00
REFLECTION CODE		0 0 0 0

TOTAL IMPULSE	77.18 PSI-MS
DURATION OF LOAD	23.57221 MSEC
FICTITIOUS PEAK PRESSURE	6.54803 PSI
EFFECTIVE IMPULSE	77.18 PSI MS

HEIGHT	150.00 IN	LENGTH	564.00 IN
DYNAMIC CONCRETE STRENGTH	4800.00		
DYNAMIC STEEL STRESS	66000.00		
THICKNESS CONCRETE INCHES	14.0000		
THICKNESS OF SAND INCHES	0		
THETA ALLOWABLE DEGREES	2.0000		
AREA VERT TOP STEEL/FT	0.4000	COVER	3.0000
AREA VERT BOT STEEL/FT	0.4000	COVER	3.0000
AREA HORIZ TOP STEEL/FT	0.4000	COVER	3.0000
AREA HORIZ BOT STEEL/FT	0.4000	COVER	3.0000

TYPE 1 CONSTRUCTION

CONCRETE MODULUS PSI	3570519.
RATIO MOD STEEL/CONCRETE	8.12
GROSS MOMENT INERTIA	228.67
AVE CRACKED MOM INERTIA	24.66
AVE MOMENT INERTIA	126.66
AVERAGE PERCENT STEEL	0.0030
D FACTOR MU=1/6	465183272.
D FACTOR MU= 0.3	496979317.

ALLOW SHEAR UNREINFORCED WEB	106.52 PSI	1171.62 LB/IN WIDTH
ALLOW SHEAR AT SUPPORT	760.32 PSI	9363.52 LB/IN WIDTH
UNREINFORCED CONCRETE THETA LE 2 DEC		

POSITIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	23606.86
NEGATIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	23606.86
POSITIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	23606.86
NEGATIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	23606.86

SUPPORT ON 3 SIDES
YIELD LINE X FROM SIDE

LOCATION YIELD LINE LENGTH	202.70
LOCATION YIELD LINE HEIGHT	150.00
ULTIMATE LOAD CAPACITY FU	5.7456
SHEAR LOAD AT VERTICAL SUPPORT	698.79 LB/IN WIDTH
SHEAR LOAD AT HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	627.25 LB/IN WIDTH
SHEAR AT DISTANCE FROM VERTICAL SUPPORT	52.40 PSI
SHEAR AT DISTANCE 1 FROM HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	52.77 PSI

ALLOWABLE MAX DEFLECTION

5.2469

LOAD MASS FACTOR 0.6030
MASS CONCRETE ONLY 1896.79

FIRST YIELD POINT AT PT2

ELASTIC LIMIT RE PSI 2.03
ELASTIC DEFLECTION XE 0.1704

SECOND YIELD AT PT 3

ELASTO PLASTIC LIMIT 2.62
ELASTO-PLASTIC DEFLECTION 0.2328
ULTIMATE RESISTANCE 5.75
PLASTIC DEFLECTION 1.8918

ULTIMATE RESISTANCE RU 5.75
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT XE 1.2242
STIFFNESS KE 4.69

MASS 1896.790
LOAD 6.548
DURATION 23.572
RESISTANCE 5.746
STIFFNESS 4.629

GAS PRESSURE 0. DURATION 0.
NATURAL PERIOD 126.314047
MAXIMUM DEFLECTION 0.784618
TIME TO MAXIMUM DEFLECTION 39.354967
DURATION/NATURAL PERIOD 0.186616
LOAD/RESISTANCE 1.139651
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT 1.224293

MAX FRAGMENT SMALL VELOCITY FT/SEC 2.661582

TOTAL COST 6739.16

CONST 1.00

INITIAL POINT VIOLATES A CONSTRAINT. X15 ARE/ 0.140000E-02 0.400000E-00 0.400000E-00 0.400000E-00

X15 ARE

0.446220E-01 0.471210E-02 0.200000E-01 0.200000E-01 0.200000E-01
-0.200000E-01 0.200000E-01 0.186000E-03 0.196000E-02
0.196000E-02

TEMPORARY OBJECTIVE FUNCTION IS NEGATIVE OF VIOLATED CONSTRAINT NO 6 = 0.20
000E-01 FUDGE(1) =

0. 0 0.12000E-00 0.12000E-00 0.12000E-00

0.12000E-00 0 0 0.

X15 ARE

0.140000E 02 0.400000E 00 0.400000E 00

G15 ARE

0.446228E 01 0.471210E 02 0.100000E 00 0.100000E 00 0.100000E 00
0.100000E 00 0.200000E 01 0.186000E 03 0.196000E 02
0.196000E 02

R = 0.48956325E-03

ITER = 0 P = 0.40000001E-01 OBJ = 0.20000000E-01
ITER = 1 P = -0.72161520E-02 OBJ = -0.21999999E-01

G15 ARE

0.427286E 01 0.477550E 02 0.142000E 00 0.142000E 00 0.142000E 00
0.142000E 00 0.600000E 00 0.187400E 03 0.196000E 02
0.196000E 02

FUNCTION CALLS = 4

ALL CONSTRAINTS HAVE BEEN SATISFIED AND REAL OBJECTIVE FUNCTION WILL BE MTNTMTZ
ED NEXT

X15 ARE

0.126000E 02 0.400000E 00 0.400000E 00

G15 ARE

0.427286E 01 0.477550E 02 0.220000E-01 0.220000E-01 0.220000E-01
0.220000E-01 0.600000E 00 0.187400E 03 0.196000E 02
0.196000E 02

R = 0.34531539E 02

ITER = 0 P = 0.12697054E 05 OBJ = 0.63485269E 04
ITER = 12 P = 0.74682290E 04 OBJ = 0.67630741E 04

G15 ARE

0.424584E 01 0.222057E 02 0.238858E 00 0.238858E 00 0.238858E 00
0.238271E 00 0.304410E 00 0.187696E 03 0.193920E 02
0.193926E 02

FUNCTION CALLS = 164

R = 0.34531539E-01

ITER = 0 P = 0.67630741E 04 OBJ = 0.67630741E 04
ITER = 2 P = 0.61154845E 04 OBJ = 0.60935643E 03

G15 ARE

0.416843E 01 0.521713E 02 0.755730E-02 0.755730E-02 0.755720E-02
0.755720E-02 0.951225E-02 0.187920E 03 0.194327E 02
0.196322E 02

FUNCTION CALLS = 135

XNEXT(1) =

0.120002E 02 0.360242E 00 0.360267E 00

R = 0.34531539E 04

ITER = 0 P = 0.60730960E 04 OBJ = 0.60723626E 04
ITER = 3 P = 0.60730668E 04 OBJ = 0.60723797E 04

XIS ARE
0.416580E 01 0.531341E 02 0.239574E-03 0.239574E-03 0.242187E-03
0.242187E-03 0.303986E-03 0.188000E 03 0.196398E 02
0.196397E 02
FUNCTION CALLS = 107
XNEXT(I) =
0.120000E 02 0.360009E 00 0.360011E 00

R = 0.34531539E-07
ITER = 0 P = 0.60717279E 04 OBJ = 0.60717098E 04
ITER = 3 P = 0.60717257E 04 OBJ = 0.60717038E 04

XIS ARE
0.416571E 01 0.531650E 02 0.755325E-05 0.755325E-05 0.749465E-05
0.749465E-05 0.964972E-05 0.188000E 03 0.196400E 02
0.196400E 02
FUNCTION CALLS = 106
XNEXT(I) =
0.120000E 02 0.360000E 00 0.360000E 00
TOTAL FUNCTION CALLS = 516
ITER = 0 PF = 0.6071726E 04 OBJ = 0.6071682E 04 XIS ARE
0.120000E 02 0.360000E 00 0.360000E 00
XIS ARE
0.416571E 01 0.531660E 02 0.216122E-06 0.216122E-06 0.730378E-07
0.730378E-07 0.341992E-06 0.188000E 03 0.196400E 02
0.196400E 02

HEIGHT	150.00	TN	LENGTH	564.00	IN
DYNAMIC CONCRETE STRENGTH	4800.00				
DYNAMIC STEEL STRESS	66000.00				
THICKNESS CONCRETE INCHES	12.0000				
THICKNESS OF SAND INCHES	0.				
THETA ALLOWABLE DEGREES	2.0000				
AREA VERT TOP STEEL/FT	0.3600		COVER	3.0000	
AREA VERT BOT STEEL/FT	0.3600		COVER	3.0000	
AREA HORIZ TOP STEEL/FT	0.3600		COVER	3.0000	
AREA HORIZ BOT STEEL/FT	0.3600		COVER	3.0000	
CONCRETE MODULUS PSI	3570519				
RATIO MOD STEEL/CONCRETE	8.12				
GROSS MOMENT INERTIA	144.00				
AVE CRACKED MOM INERTIA	14.82				
AVE MOMENT INERTIA	79.41				
AVERAGE PERCENT STEEL	0.0033				
D FACTOR MU=1/6	291637288				
D FACTOR MU=0.3	311571178				

ALLOW SHEAR UNREINFORCED WEB	107.16	PSI	964.45 LBS/IN WIDTH
ALLOW SHEAR AT SUPPORT	760.32	PSI	6842.88 LBS/IN WIDTH
UNREINFORCED CONCRETE THETA LE 2 DEG			
POSITIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	17339.57		
NEGATIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	17339.57		
POSITIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	17339.56		
NEGATIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	17339.56		
SUPPORT ON 3 SIDES			
YIELD LINE X FROM SIDE			
LOCATION YIELD LINE LENGTH	202.70		
LOCATION YIELD LINE HEIGHT	150.00		
ULTIMATE LOAD CAPACITY RU	4.2203		
SHEAR LOAD AT VERTICAL SUPPORT	513.26 LB/IN WIDTH		
SHEAR LOAD AT HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	460.72 LB/IN WIDTH		
SHEAR AT DISTANCE FROM VERTICAL SUPPORT	54.00 PSI		
SHEAR AT DISTANCE FROM HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	48.07 PSI		
ALLOWABLE MAX DEFLECTION	5.2469		
LOAD MASS FACTOR	0.6030		
MASS CONCRETE ONLY	1625.82		
FIRST YIELD POINT AT PT2			
ELASTIC LIMIT RE PSI	1.49		
ELASTIC DEFLECTION XE	0.1996		
SECOND YIELD AT PT 3			
ELASTO PLASTIC LIMIT	1.93		
ELASTO-PLASTIC DEFLECTION	0.2727		
ULTIMATE RESISTANCE	4.22		
PLASTIC DEFLECTION	2.1461		
ULTIMATE RESISTANCE RU	4.22		
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT XE	1.4343		
STIFFNESS KE	2.94		
MASS	1625.820		
LOAD	6.548		
DURATION	23.572		
RESISTANCE	4.220		
STIFFNESS	2.942		
GAS PRESSURE	0	DURATION	0
NATURAL PERIOD			147.696007
MAXIMUM DEFLECTION			1.081181
TIME TO MAXIMUM DEFLECTION			44.491406
DURATION/NATURAL PERIOD			0.159599
LOAD/RESISTANCE			1.551571
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT			1.434316
MAX FRAGMENT SPALL VELOCITY FT/SEC	3.265566		

APPENDIX E
OUTPUT FOR ADDITIONAL CONTROL ROOM
(ONE FREE EDGE ASSUMED)

* CORPS PROGRAM * X0056 *
* VERSION * 83/10/01 *

***** CAUTION *****

THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE USED FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN
AND/OR ANALYSIS ONLY. FINAL DESIGN AND/OR ANALYSIS
INCLUDING REINFORCEMENT PLACING DETAILS SHOULD BE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL
MANUAL TM 5-1300, 'STRUCTURES TO RESIST THE EFFECTS
OF ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS'.

INPUT NAME OF DATA FILE IN 7 CHARACTERS OR LESS.
HIT CARRIAGE RETURN IF DATA IS TO COME FROM TERMINAL.
NASA-0

INPUT NAME OF FILE FOR OUTPUT TO BE WRITTEN TO.
HIT A CARRIAGE RETURN IF OUTPUT TO BE PRINTED AT TERMINAL.
0

NASA-0
TNT

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES. CHARGE WEIGHT(LB) = 1000.
NUMBER EQWT EXPLOSIVE COMPOSITION BY WEIGHT
KCAL/C C H N O AL
1 1 000.0 0.78400 0.370 0.022 0.185 0 423 0.

PAMB(PSIA) = 14.69 TAMB(C) = 20.00

SHOCK WAVE CALCULATION

INPUT PARAMETERS	CHARGE WEIGHT ADJUSTMENTS
CHARGE WEIGHT(LB) = 1000	ADJUSTED WT(LB TNT) = 1000.
EXPLOSIVE NUMBER = 1	HE ENERGY FACTOR = 1.000
L/D RATIO = 0	CHARGE SHAPE FACTOR = 1.000
LOSE/CHARGE WT RATIO = 0	CASE WEIGHT FACTOR = 1.000
CHAMBER PRESSURE(PSIA) = 14.69	PRESSURE SCALE FACTOR = 1.000
CHAMBER TEMP(C) = 20.00	DISTANCE SCALE FACTOR = 0.9999E-01
ALTITUDE (KFT) = 0	TIME SCALE FACTOR = 0.1008
	NORMAL REFL. FACTOR = 6.108

DISTANCE OF CHARGE FROM BLAST WALL	FT	20.00
CHARGE WEIGHT	LBS.	1000.00

BLAST WALL HEIGHT	FT.	12.50
BLAST WALL LENGTH	FT.	47.00
HEIGHT OF CHARGE ABOVE GROUND	FT.	12.50
DIST. BETWEEN CHARGE & LEFT BOUNDARY	FT.	39.00
REFLECTION CODE		0 0 0 0

TOTAL IMPULSE	77.18 PSI-MS
DURATION OF LOAD	23.57221 MSEC
FICTITIOUS PEAK PRESSURE	6.54803 PSI
EFFECTIVE IMPULSE	77.18 PSI MS

HEIGHT	150.00 IN	LENGTH	564.00 IN
DYNAMIC CONCRETE STRENGTH	4800.00		
DYNAMIC STEEL STRESS	66000.00		
THICKNESS CONCRETE INCHES	14.0000		
THICKNESS OF SAND INCHES	0.		
THETA ALLOWABLE DEGREES	2.0000		
AREA VERT TOP STEEL/FT	0.4000	COVER	3.0000
AREA VERT BOT STEEL/FT	0.4000	COVER	3.0000
AREA HORIZ TOP STEEL/FT	0.4000	COVER	3.0000
AREA HORIZ BOT STEEL/FT	0.4000	COVER	3.0000

TYPE I CONSTRUCTION

CONCRETE MODULUS PSI	3570519
RATIO MOD STEEL/CONCRETE	8.12
GROSS MOMENT INERTIA	228.67
AVE CRACKED MOM INERTIA	24.66
AVE MOMENT INERTIA	126.66
AVERAGE PERCENT STEEL	0.0030
D FACTOR MU=1/6	465183272
D FACTOR MU= 0.3	496979317

ALLOW SHEAR UNREINFORCED WEB	106.52 PSI	1171.69 LBS/IN WIDTH
ALLOW SHEAR AT SUPPORT	760.32 PSI	8363.52 LBS/IN WIDTH
UNREINFORCED CONCRETE THETA LE 2 DEG		

POSITIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	23606.86
NEGATIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	23606.86
POSITIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	23606.86
NEGATIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	23606.86

SUPPORT ON 3 SIDES
YIELD LINE X FROM SIDE

LOCATION YIELD LINE LENGTH	202.70
LOCATION YIELD LINE HEIGHT	150.00
ULTIMATE LOAD CAPACITY RU	5.7456
SHEAR LOAD AT VERTICAL SUPPORT	698.78 LB/IN WIDTH
SHEAR LOAD AT HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	627.25 LB/IN WIDTH
SHEAR AT DISTANCE FROM VERTICAL SUPPORT	59.40 PSI
SHEAR AT DISTANCE FROM HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	52.77 PSI

ALLOWABLE MAX DEFLECTION

5.2469

LOAD MASS FACTOR 0.6030
MASS CONCRETE ONLY 1896.79

FIRST YIELD POINT AT PT2
ELASTIC LIMIT RE PSI 2.03
ELASTIC DEFLECTION XE 0.1704

SECOND YIELD AT PT 3
ELASTO-PLASTIC LIMIT 2.62
ELASTO-PLASTIC DEFLECTION 0.2328
ULTIMATE RESISTANCE 5.75
PLASTIC DEFLECTION 1.8918

ULTIMATE RESISTANCE RU 5.75
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT XE 1.2242
STIFFNESS KE 4.69

MASS 1896.790
LOAD 6.548
DURATION 23.572
RESISTANCE 5.746
STIFFNESS 4.693

GAS PRESSURE 0 DURATION 0
NATURAL PERIOD 1.26314047
MAXIMUM DEFLECTION 0.784618
TIME TO MAXIMUM DEFLECTION 39.354967
DURATION/NATURAL PERIOD 0.186616
LOAD/RESISTANCE 1.139651
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT 1.224233

MAX FRAGMENT SPALL VELOCITY FT/SEC 2.661582

TOTAL COST 6739.16
COUNT 1.00

INITIAL POINT VIOLATES A CONSTRAINT X% ARE/ 0.14000E 02 0 100000E 00 0 4000
00E 00

G% ARE
0.446293E 01 0.471210E 02 0.200000E 01 0.200000E 01 0.200000E 01
0.200000E 01 0.200000E 01 0.186000E 03 0.196000E 02
0.196000E 02

TEMPORARY OBJECTIVE FUNCTION IS NEGATIVE OF VIOLATED CONSTRAINT NO 6 0.20
000E 01 FUDGE(I) =
0. 0. 0.12000E 00 0.12000E 00 0.12000E 00
0.12000E 00 0. 0. 0.
X% ARE

0.140000E 02 0.400000E 00 0.400000E 00

G)5 ARE

0.446228E 01 0.471210E 02 0.100000E 00 0.100000E 00 0.100000E 00
0.100000E 00 0.200000E 01 0.186000E 03 0.196000E 02
0.196000E 02

R = 0.48956325E-03

ITER = 0 P = 0.40000001E-01 OBJ = 0.20000000E-01
ITER = 1 P = -0.72161520E-02 OBJ = -0.21999999E-01

G)5 ARE

0.427286E 01 0.477550E 02 0.142000E 00 0.142000E 00 0.142000E 00
0.142000E 00 0.600000E 00 0.187400E 03 0.196000E 02
0.196000E 02

FUNCTION CALLS = 4

ALL CONSTRAINTS HAVE BEEN SATISFIED AND REAL OBJECTIVE FUNCTION WILL BE MINIMIZED NEXT

X)5 ARE

0.126000E 02 0.400000E 00 0.400000E 00

G)5 ARE

0.427286E 01 0.477550E 02 0.220000E-01 0.220000E-01 0.220000E-01
0.220000E-01 0.600000E 00 0.187400E 03 0.196000E 02
0.196000E 02

R = 0.34531539E 02

ITER = 0 P = 0.12697054E 05 OBJ = 0.63485269E 04
ITER = 12 P = 0.74689290E 04 OBJ = 0.67630741E 04

G)5 ARE

0.424584E 01 0.222857E 02 0.238858E 00 0.238858E 00 0.238271E 00
0.238271E 00 0.304410E 00 0.187692E 03 0.193920E 02
0.193926E 02

FUNCTION CALLS = 164

R = 0.34531539E-01

ITER = 0 P = 0.676307800E 04 OBJ = 0.67630741E 04
ITER = 9 P = 0.61154845E 04 OBJ = 0.60935649E 04

G)5 ARE

0.416843E 01 0.521713E 02 0.755730E-02 0.755730E-02 0.755720E-02
0.755720E-02 0.951225E-02 0.187990E 03 0.196322E 02
0.196322E 02

FUNCTION CALLS = 135

XNEXT(I) =

0.120002E 02 0.360249E 00 0.360267E 00

R = 0.34531539E-04

ITER = 0 P = 0.60730960E 04 OBJ = 0.60723626E 04
ITER = 3 P = 0.60730668E 04 OBJ = 0.60723797E 04

G)5 ARE
0.416580E 01 0.531341E 02 0.239574E-03 0.239574E-03 0.242187E-03
0.242187E-03 0.303986E-03 0.188000E 03 0.196398E 02
0.196397E 02
FUNCTION CALLS = 107
XNEXT(I) =
0.120000E 02 0.360009E 00 0.360011E 00

R = 0.34531539E-07
ITER = 0 P = 0.60717279E 04 OBJ = 0.60717098E 04
ITER = 3 P = 0.60717257E 04 OBJ = 0.60717038E 04

G)5 ARE
0.416571E 01 0.531450E 02 0.755325E-05 0.755325E-05 0.749465E-05
0.749465E-05 0.964972E-05 0.188000E 03 0.196400E 02
0.196400E 02
FUNCTION CALLS = 106
XNEXT(I) =
0.120000E 02 0.360000E 00 0.360000E 00
TOTAL FUNCTION CALLS = 516
ITER = 0 PF = 0.6071726E 04 OBJ = 0.6071682E 04 X)5 ARE
0.120000E 02 0.360000E 00 0.360000E 00

G)5 ARE
0.416571E 01 0.531660E 02 0.216122E-06 0.216122E-06 0.730378E-07
0.730378E-07 0.341992E-06 0.188000E 03 0.196400E 02
0.196400E 02

HEIGHT 150.00 IN LENGTH 564.00 IN

DYNAMIC CONCRETE STRENGTH	4800.00
DYNAMIC STEEL STRESS	66000.00
THICKNESS CONCRETE INCHES	12.0000
THICKNESS OF SAND INCHES	0.
THETA ALLOWABLE DEGREES	2.0000
AREA VERT TOP STEEL/FT	0.3600
AREA VERT BOT STEEL/FT	0.3600
AREA HORIZ TOP STEEL/FT	0.3600
AREA HORIZ BOT STEEL/FT	0.3600

CONCRETE MODULUS PSI	3570519.
RATIO MOD STEEL/CONCRETE	8.12
GROSS MOMENT INERTIA	144.00
AVE CRACKED MOM INERTIA	14.82
AVE MOMENT INERTIA	79.41
AVERAGE PERCENT STEEL	0.0033
D FACTOR MU=1/6	291637288.
D FACTOR MU= 0.3	311571178.

ALLOW SHEAR UNREINFORCED WEB	107.16	PSI	964.45 LBS/IN WIDTH
ALLOW SHEAR AT SUPPORT	760.32	PSI	6842.88 LBS/IN WIDTH
UNREINFORCED CONCRETE THETA LE 2 DEG			

POSITIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	17339.57
NEGATIVE VERTICAL MOMENT	17339.57
POSITIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	17339.56
NEGATIVE HORIZONTAL MOMENT	17339.56

SUPPORT ON 3 SIDES
YIELD LINE X FROM SIDE

LOCATION YIELD LINE LENGTH	202.70
LOCATION YIELD LINE HEIGHT	150.00
ULTIMATE LOAD CAPACITY RU	4.2203
SHEAR LOAD AT VERTICAL SUPPORT	513.26 LB/IN WIDTH
SHEAR LOAD AT HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	460.72 LB/IN WIDTH
SHEAR AT DISTANCE FROM VERTICAL SUPPORT	54.00 PSI
SHEAR AT DISTANCE FROM HORIZONTAL SUPPORT	48.07 PSI
ALLOWABLE MAX DEFLECTION	5.2469

LOAD MASS FACTOR	0.6030
MASS CONCRETE ONLY	1625.82

FIRST YIELD POINT AT PT2
ELASTIC LIMIT RE PSI

ELASTIC DEFLECTION XE	1.49
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SECOND YIELD AT PT 3
ELASTO PLASTIC LIMIT

ELASTO-PLASTIC DEFLECTION	1.93
ULTIMATE RESISTANCE	0.2727
PLASTIC DEFLECTION	4.22

ULTIMATE RESISTANCE RU

ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT XE	4.22
STIFFNESS KE	1.4349

MASS	1625.820
LOAD	6.548
DURATION	23.572
RESISTANCE	4.220
STIFFNESS	2.942

CAS PRESSURE	0	DURATION	0
NATURAL PERIOD		147	696007
MAXIMUM DEFLECTION		1	081181
TIME TO MAXIMUM DEFLECTION		44	491406
DURATION/NATURAL PERIOD		0	159599
LOAD/RESISTANCE		1	551571
ELASTIC DEFLECTION LIMIT		1	434316

MAX FRAGMENT SPALL VELOCITY FT/SEC. 9.265566